VOL. IV.

# Sackcloth and Ashes for the Negro.

# The Brutal Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

THE MOST INFAMOUS PIECE OF JUDICIAL JUGGLERY KNOWN SINCE TIME BEGAN.

## A DECISION UNKNOWN IN HELL ITSELF.

The Barbarous Ages Revived and Surpassed--Black Nurses and Dogs Can Ride in First-Class Cars, But Colored Gentlemen and Ladies Ruled Out by a Banditti of Tyrants,

Fool Judges Distort and Debauch the United States Constitution to Further Degrade the Race That Has Been Loyal to the Nation in Every Struggle for Its Existence.

Judge Taney's Decision is But a Bagatelle, Compared to This Latter Day Fulmination .- Justice Harlan the Only Righteous Judge in the Corrupt Conclave -- An Angel Among Demons -- Fet Us Teach Our Children to Revere His Name and

> Keep it in Everlasting Remembrance.

and the property and more come. The property is and more come of the Wall fill in hard home and the property is an antibodic special state for the property and more come of the Wall fill in hard home and the work of the wall was all the state of the property and the prop

HENDERSTEIN

SETTION OF TOTAL STATE AND ADDRESS AND AD

## JUSTICE JOHN M. HARLAN

the On'y Righteons Judge on the Su-

preme Bench,

SPEAKS FOR GOD AND HUMANITY Words That Glitter, Expres

sions Golden, Language That Will Be

OUOTED BY UNBORN GENERATIONS.

The Achilles of Equity and the On Man who Balances the Weights of Justice-Read His Immortal, God Endorsed and Mighty Defense of the Right.

HEAR! HEAR!! HEAR!!!

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 210. - OCTOBER TERM, 1895.

Homer Adolub Plessy, Plaintiff in Er. ror, vs. John H. Ferguson; in error to the Supreme Court of

[May 18, 1896.] Mr. Justice HARLAN dissenting. By the Louisiana statute, the validity of which is here involved, all railway companies (other than street railroad companies) carrying passengers in that State are required to have

by a private corporation created for the purpose of constructing a railroad. Clearly it could not, unless taking land for such a purpose by such an agency is taking land for public use. The right of eminent domain nowhere justifies taking land for public use. The right of eminent domain nowhere justifies taking property for a private use. Yet it is a doctrine universally accepted that a state legislature may authorize a private corporation to take land for the construction of such a road, making compensation to the owner. What else does this doctrine mean if not that building a railroad, though it be built by a private corporation, is an act done for a public use?" Bo, in Township of Pine Grove v. Talcott. 10 Walt. 668, 676: "Though the corporation [a railroad company] was private, its work was public, as much so as if it were to be constructed by the state." So, in Inhabitants of Worcester v. The Western R. R. Corporation, 4 Met. 564: "The establishment of that great thorough fare is regarded as a public work, established by public authority, intended for the public use and benefit, the use of which is secured to the whole community, and constitutes, therefore, like a canal, turnpike or highway, a public essement." 'It is true that the real and personal property, necessary to the establishment and management of the railroad, is vested in the corporation; but it is in trust for the public."

In respect of civil rights, common to all citizens, the constitution of the United States does not, I think, permit any public authority to know the race of those entitled to be protected in the corporation; but it is in trust for the public."

In respect of civil rights, common to all citizens, the constitution of the United States does not, I think, permit any public authority to know the race of those entitled to be protected in the enjoyment. General properties of the protected in the enjoyment. The supplication of the law, are not to be effected, it is his privilege to express such pride and to take such action based u

privilege to express such pride take such action based upon i

By the Louisiana statute, the validity of which is here involved, all railway companies (other than street railroad companies) carrying passengers in that State are required to have separate but equal accommodations for white and colored persons, "by providing two or more passenger coaches for each passenger train, or by dividing two passenger train, or by dividing two passenger train, or by dividing two passenger train, or by dividing the passenger coaches by a partition so as to secure separate accommodations." Under this statute, no colored person is permitted to occupy a seat in a coach assigned to white persons. The managers of the rail road are not allowed to exercise any discretion in the premises, but are required to assign each passenger to acome coach or compartment set apart for the exclusive use of his race. It as subject to be fined, or to be imprisoned in the parish jail. Penalties are prescribed for the refusal or neglector the officers, directors, conductors and employes of railroad companies to comply with the provisions of the act.

Only "nurses attending children of the other race" are excepted from the operation of the statute. No exception is made. of, colored attendants traveling with adults. A white man is not permitted to have his colored servent with him in the same coach, even if his condition of health requires the constant, personal assistance of such servant. If a colored maid insists upon riding in the same coach with a which shall shridge the privileges to the reason of file, fiberty or property with-

ps. Presiding Elders and Ministers of the Gespie and their wives are Agonts for the foncing of Missiones. He diverse the following foreign Countries. We appear in reaching Foreign Countries. We appear to times the subscirition startly and give property of their money. The following the following for their money for their subscription of their money are subscription of their money in the following th was the first missionary to announce id the resurrection of its Redeem will you join and help, as the si-ter closed with him? H. M. TURNER

Bishop H. M., Turner, L.L., D., D. C. L. Bay, W. B. Derrick, D. D. Bishop A. Grant, D. D. Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D. Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D. Herr, John C. B cek. Eav. Thos. H. Jackson, D. D. Bev. R. M. Checks, B. D.

Bishop Dernick's great head ay pears again in this paper. We could not get the likeness of Rev. H. B. Parks, the present secretary of missions in time for this issue. His face and piercing eyes will start out in our ten thousand in the face.

#### READ THIS, PLEASE.

To OUR PATRONS, - Hereafter when you write us, direct all matter and business mail connected with THE Voter or Musious, such as money orand contributions for the paper as fol-SVOICE OF MISSIONS ATLANTA

You need not bother with the street. and number, as the paper is well so very large and burdensome, I find that I must get a box for my own per-sonal and official mail matter, and another for THE VOICE, as the mixture delays attention to both, and keeps up Incessant confusion and complications.
This division of my mail matter will he batter for those who write as well se a convenience to me, and save the loss of so many important documents and the delay of so much important business. Now, do not forget. H. M. TURNER,

Editor and Publisher. RECEPTION FOR REV. DWANE.

Rev. W. G. Alexander, D. D., and Rev J. S. Flipper D. D., brought their two great congregations together at Bethel church and tendered Rev. J. M. Dwane, of South Africa, a grand reception Tuesday evening, June 16th. Bishops Gaines and Turner and a corre of ministers were present, to say nothing of the vast throng of people who were three. Several speeches were made, songs with music and a great repast with delicious eatables work had. The remarks of Mr. Dwanewere timely, spirited and instructive. He was frequently cheered during its delivery, especially when he assured the vast andience that the Africanswould never allow the white man to dominate and ride rough shod over their country. Rev. Dwane-assured them the Africans were rapidly imbibing civilized habits, and would soon be able to run great civilized governments. Then they would say to the European nations, "hands off." His speech had a telling effect, and put South Africa in a new light before the

tion passed by a General Conference, when another General Conference had ordered the Blahops robed. If Bishop Derrick does not wear his robe he ought to be sent to the insane asylum or to the penitentiary. We did fail to don our robe at the ordination of don our robe at the ordination of Bishops at the General Conference for the first time since being a Bishop; not because we were afraid, but be-cause we did not care to reflect upon those Bishops who had none. For in the presence of our robe, their ap-pearance would have been un-opisco-palized, while nearly a hundred dele-gates begged us to wear it.

WANE OF CIVIL RIGHTS NORTH.

We predicted some time ago that We predicted some time ago that the same civil status that affected the Negro of the South, would turn its monster head northward, sooner or later, and so it has come. The supreme court of Illinois, under the animus of the United States supreme court, has readered a decision, that drug stores and other places operating sods fountains, may not accommodate persons of color, if they desire. This is the first blow struck at the mauhood of the Negro in any northern state that we have any recollection of, since the is the beginning of a revolting end.
They may escape the "Jim Crow"
morth, because the colored people are
so few numerically, but every other
form of degradation is sure to follow.

Rev. L. G. Jondan, 1015 S. 13th street, Philadelphia, is organizing missionary societies, known as "Scarch-Light Banda," for the purpose of gospalizing Africs, especially South Atrica and Liberia. Rev. Jordan is the corresponding secretary of the National Baptist Foreign Mission Board. He is receiving donations for the same good cause. We hope Methodists will lend a helping hand, as it is all the work of the Lord.

## Your Paper Will Stop.

States, the Canadas, West Indies, South America and along the West Coast of Africa. Brother Xaba, however, still lingers behind in England, unless he should arrive before we go to press, but Brother Dwane is at present our receipt. Atlants, Georgia

should arrive before we go to press, but Brother Dwane is at present on guest in Atlanta, Georgia.

These ecclesiastic envoys were deputed by the Ethiopan church, which reaches from Cape Colony to near 2,000 miles interiorward, and has a membership of communicants, aggregating 2,800, including a few churches on the verge of transfer, and church attendance, which will foot up at least 20,000 persons, with seven elders, thirteen deacons and fifty nine unordained preachers and fourteen chapels, exclusive of a number of mission centres, while a score or more other ministers and congregations expect to unit with this galaxy of Christians upon the return of these divines, if they carry back proper tidings, as they evidently will; for the African Methodist Episcopal church, with its near 800,000 members, and 4,800 traveling ministers, and 7,000 local preachers, is too great not to lift the regis of its protection over these brethree, atter coming so far.

Indeed, the A. M. E. Church is too

er coming so far.
Indeed, the A. M. E. Church is too glad to raise the banner of its sover-eignty on the furtherest extreme of the African continent, the future paradisc of earth, especially so when they send us such representatives as Rev. Dwane, who can speak English fluently, and two or three other languages, and write and translate languages pro and con with a readiness that stamps

and con with a readiness that stamps him as no mean scholar; and he informs us that the other envoy, Rev. Xsba, is not a whit behind.

The Ethiopian Church is a little less than five years old, as a connection. A number of ministers in South Africa withdrew from the English Wesleyan Methodist, and the Church of Eogland, what we call the Episcopal Church, and formed the Ethiopian Church, just as our fathers did a hundred years ago, and castablished the African M. E. Church. And just as we have grown to be the third Methodist Church in the world, out of twenty-nine Methodist connections, so they might have remained to themselves and built up a great Christian connection. But they one of ministers were presented by selection of tweaty-nine Methods: Church of the African M. E. Church, while it is not to the members and built upsels the selection of the ministry, and the wast character of the members as well as Rep. Derick on so may be subjected to the members as well as Rep. Derick on so may be subjected to the members as well as Rep. Derick on so may be subjected to the members as well as Rep. Derick of so most one of the members as well as Rep. Derick of so most of the ministry. The possibilities, and it is a few years help the A. M. E. Church, while it is not be possible of the members as well as Rep. Derick of so most years, and when he got to be a Bishop, run out of it, on a scount of a folial resolution of the ministry. The possibilities, and when he got to be a Bishop, run out of it, on a scount of second of the ministry. The possibilities, and when he got to be a Bishop, run out of it, on a scount of a folial resolution of the ministry. The possibilities, and when he got to be a Bishop, run out of it, on a scount of a folial resolution of the ministry. The possibilities, and out of the possibilities, and when he got to be a Bishop, run out of it, on a scount of a folial resolution of the ministry. The possibilities, are to be possible when he we will have a hundred of the manufacture of the ministry. The possibilities, are to the possibilities, are to be possible with the count of the ministry. The possibilities, are to the possibilities, and the count of th

REV. J. M. DWANE, of South Africa, Rev. J. M. DWANE, of South Africa, arrived in Atlanta June 11th, but had apent some time at the Philadelphia Annual Conference with Bishops Grant and Tanuer. The Rev. is in fine health and spirits. Rev. Jacobus Xaba, from the same country, was behind, while the two represent the same church, and are ecclesiastical duvoys and are ecclesiastical duvoys and are ecclesiastical duvoys. to the African Methodist Episcop

The Christian Recorder hag, a terrife article in the issue of June the 18th upon the bloody lynchers of Co-lylbus, Ga. We wish we had space to copy it. The United States supreme court, however, is to blame for all of that infernalism, and we are now astisfied that the worst has not yet come.

DEEDS OF THE BLOODY LYNCH- NO TIME FOR APRICAN LETTERS.

The Voice of Missions is only 50 cents a year, yet hundreds fail or neglect to pay up and renew their subscriptions.

After this issue I am going to stop the names of those who do not settle up. You know when your subscription has expired. Pay, or order your paper stopped, is the honorable way.

H. M. TURNER,
Publisher.

ECCLESIASTIC ENVOYS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Rev. James M. Dwane and Rev. Jacobus Xaba, two distinguished divines from South Africa, are upon a high mission to this country as ecclesiastic envoys from the Ethiopian charch, extending through Cape Colony, Free State and the Transvan Republic, to the African Methodist Episcopai church, extending over the United States, the Canadas, West Indies, South Africa, are upon a high mission to this country as ecclesiastic envoys from the Ethiopian charch, extending through Cape Colony, Free State and the Transvan Republic, to the African Methodist Episcopai church, extending over the United States, the Canadas, West Indies, South Africa. Brother Xaba, however, still lingers behind in England, unless he should arrive before we gif to press, but Brother Dwane is at present our guest in Atlants, Georgia. court. But the vengeance of the Lord of hosts will follow them. May the curse of God, the curse of diseases, the curse of the ground, the curse of

Colony, South Africa.

King Dalmdyebo, Mtirara, Umtata,
Cape Colony, South Africa.

King William Kams, Middle Drift,
Alice, Cape colony, South Africa.

King Ebenezer, Mhlambiso, Middle
Drift, Alice, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Rev. James M. Dwane, Dardrecht, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Rev. H. Simmela, box 398, Pretoria, Transvasl, South Africa.

Rev. J. Mpnlwans, Bengu, Lady Frere, Cape Colony, South Africa. Rev. W. W. Skweyiya, King Wil-liam's Town, Cape Colony, South Af-

Rev. Philip Job, Hope street, Kaffir

church, Cape Town, South Africa.

Hans Matsolo, E.q., Bengu, Lady
Frere, Cape Colony, South Africa. Dancan Makohliso, Esq., Cala Xalanga, district, Cape Colony, South Af-

James Pelem, Esq., Queens Town, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Jeremiah Mtila, Eeq., R. M. Office, Dordrecht, Cape Colony, South Africa Edmund Mahongs, Esq., Macibini, Queens Town, Cape Colony, South

RRV. JAMES HILSON closed a revival recently with 101 converts happily justified by faith, and received 107 persons in the church. That is the kind of ministerial work that God loves, honors and ultimately will save men for performing. Yet a host of these unconverted, unjustified, uncalled to preach, and unittelligent so called preachers will proclaim their ignorance and worth

Africa for Christ.

ages built up by Negroes who are triving hard to get what makes a great

Yours truly,
J. James Cheeseman,
Rt. Rev. Bishop H. M. Turner,
Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A.

## And His Congregation Joined the A. M.

E. Church. Timmons, Ga., June 1st, 1896. Rt. Rev. H. M. TURNER, Editor of Voice of Missions: Kindly allow me space in your valu-

ing himself at the same time. Every Afro-American knows that his hopes here are not worth mentioning. We have followed the advice of our leaders—that is, we have clucated, and we have nowhere to exercise it; we have sequired wealth and occupied the land, but we cannot control it as other races here. We want to go home (Africa), which is our only place of refuge this side of heaven for freedom, God and right to the black. It seems that the Negro is not wanted here and he is not wanted to leave. Well, what are you going to do with him? Remember Columbus, Ga., June 1, 1896. Shall we fold our arms and cry peace? We have begged for it long enough—in vain. We have prayed, preached and lectured—all is vanity! We have sung our troubles to all nations. Has this profited us anything? No—not once. There is no use to repeat what has been done; other steps must be taken at once!

The sainted F. Douglass is quoted as having once said that when he prayed on his knees he got no answer to his prayers, but when he made his feet pray that moment he got his freedom. May we profit by his example. We must learn to say less and do more for ourselves. Certainly, doing has got to be done. Yours for right,

L. L. Jackson,
Hattiesburg, Miss., June 11th, '96. alied-to-preach, and the lists upon the bloody lynchers of Colephus, Ga. We wish we had space to copy it. The United Statos supreme court, however, is to blame for all of that infernalism, and we are new satisfied that the worst has not yet come.

We have long contended there were a multiplicity of devils, and not one big boss devil, as the common people believe. Now we are satisfied of the theoretectures of our long cherished optimion. Look at the members of the supreme court. They are Negro-flevils, at all events.

Mrs. Manie L. Wardeaw, a cousin of Bishop Tarner, from Montgomery, Manspett several days in the city, in connection with the Sir Kuights and Daughters of Tabor. This organizatias become need to make the correctness of our long cherished points of the city in connection with the Sir Kuights and Daughters of Tabor. This organizatias become need to wisepread and Manspet and the city in connection with the Sir Kuights and Daughters of Tabor. This organizatias become relate widespread and Manspet and the city in connection. The word of the connection with the Sir Kuights and Daughters of Tabor. This organizatias become relate widespread and Manspet and the city in connection with the Sir Kuights and Daughters of Tabor. This organizatias become need to widespread and Manspet and Manspet

Letters are coming into this office or very day, saking for information, and in the compose postal cards and Africa. It would take a dozen secretaries to answer them, and tenso of thousands of stamp, the cortopes, postal cards and sheets of paper and I am not able, physically or an in this past of the west. The cortopes postal cards and sheets of the paper and I am not able, physically or an in this past of the west. The cortopes postal cards and sheets of the paper and I am not able, physically or an interest them, and tensor thousands of the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and in the state of the physical or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not paper and I am not able, physically or the paper and I am not paper and I

ploring party to go into the interior?

The answers to the above are as follows:

1. Yes; there are splendid horses in the interior.

2. Yes; there are cattle in abundance and of various species.

3. Soil is all that can be desired and compares favorably with any soil on the globe.

4. The natives are not savago and are under perfect government control.

5. You may bring rifes or shotgues to shoot game in the interior, not men. Should it become necessary at any time to send an armed lorce against any native tribe the government will supply improved arms from ite armory.

6. An industrious man can make a living anywhere in the world—a laxy man is a nuisance in any community.

7. Land can be obtained without cost, as the government gives free to every family twenty-five acree, and to single adults ten acres. You can buy very cheap as much land as you desire; average price of uncultivated public lands is \$1 per acre.

8. You need not organize to explore the country; only bring working tools and money to support yourself while you are building a home to live in, after you will have settled yourself, if

God blees Mrs. Thurman in her well begun work. If you cannot give your thousands, you can give the widow's mite, and the least you do for Jesus, will be precious in His sight. Don't fail to organize at once, for we mean to do all that we can in bringing Atriba to Uhrist.

Be awake to the work.

Mrs. H. E. CAROLINA,
President of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionstry Society of the state of Arkansas. No. 1116 W. Sth street, Little Rock, Ark:

What Shall the Negro Do !

DEAR Votce—Please allow me space in your valuable columns to say that there has been a great deal said and many a thing attempted to be done to better the Negro's condition in America, but all that has been done and said so far seem to afford better materials with which to rid him of what rights and privileges he already has.

We have built scores of high schools, seminaties and colleges, and from scores of these have come men and women, fully prepared to demonstrate to the world that we are men.

Many places in America have been pointed out to the Negro as places of the seventeen months of her stay here the world that we are men.

Many places in America have been pointed out to the Negro as places of

the world that we are men.

Many places in America have been pointed out to the Negro as places of refuge, where he can enjoy all of the rights due an American citizes, but such a place has not and cannot be found in this republic, and any Afromerican who does not see it is color blind. The inferior and superior courts are against us. Still, this is our home.

The Negro's brain and muscle have made the very eagle in the American flug the centre of attraction to foreign nations, and under whose broad wings any and all other races repose. The Negro in this country is like a lighted chadle, giving light to all strough and consuming himself at the same time. Every like the control of the course of the M. E. Church South, at this place, assisted by Rev. G. W. Lowe and the writer.

We, the ministers, members and charles the refer the same time. Every like of the course of the M. E. Church South, at this place, assisted by Rev. G. W. Lowe and the writer.

We, the ministers, members and

giving light to an around time. Every ing himself at the same time. Every Afro-American knows that his hopes with mentioning. We

WHAT will the United States su-preme court do when they turn up in hell? They will find plenty of Ne-groes there.

Women at Work in Arkan

E. Rev. J. E. Neal. Deargarethren, be strong and courageous, for you remember what the Lord Jesus said: "Go yo into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."—Luke x-15; and "Lo, I am with you always."—Matthew xxviii-20. His word x-161 and "Lo. I am with you al-waya." — Matthew xxvii-20. His word never fails—our prayers are for you, and the church is at work for you. May the God of heaven spare your lives and prolong your days to battle for Heaven and the downtrodden race, for we can't stay here to be killed and brutelessly treated and afraid to speak our sentiments; for here on the 4th of June a white man came in here and took out a Negro for some cause un-known, though he said it was for some took out a Negro for some cause unknown, though he said it was for some outrage upon a white woman and girl. He was no officer and had no right for the man, and carried him about three miles from my church, and tied the Negro round his waist with a line, then to a tree. Then one around his neek and one to each leg and arm. Then each winn made fast to his horse, and pulled the poor man to pieces. What a said, saight.

Rev. A. L. Ridgel we were glad to read of you so knowly receiving those 318 Liberian emigrants. We pray God that you will be able to witness a million more. May God bless you and give you a long life. I am yours for Christophers.

Pinkney Station, Ark. Death of Mrs. Rev. Robert Crumley.

Death of Mrs. Rev. Robert Crumley.

HOLLY GROVE, Ark., April 25, 1896.
Editor of VOICE-OF Missions:
DEAR SHE-Please allow space in
THE VOICE OF MISSIONS that we may
say a few words about the late Mrs.
Ida Crumley, wife of the Rev. Robert
Crumley, who died April 14, 1896, at
Holly Grove, Ark.
Rev. Mrs. Crumley was born in Tennessee, A. D., 1895; was the daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hill. She was
converted A. D., 1895; and joined Mt.
Zion A. M. E. church (Mt. Zion station, Shalvery county, Tenn.,) under
the pastoral care of Rev. J. H. Jackson.

We, the ministers, members and friends on the Helena District, are in

friends on the Helena District, are in sympathy with our brother and co-laborer in Gospel bonds, and are willing to help him in his berea. ement.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

T. H. Moorr,

(Box 9.) Holly Grove, Ark.

Current Events.

WILDERFORCE UNIVERSITY, OHIO,
June 6th, 1896,
Bishop B. F. Lee began his work in
this Episcopal district by preaching
the annual sermon to his graduating
class of Payne Theological Seminary
on Sabbath morning. The unanimous
contine in that it was a proceed.

studicits, headed by the bend, had wilked to meet Miss Brown. She was received by loved oese and friends and the booming of cannon, strained for band music, cheering, the college yell, waiving of handlerchiefs, clapping of hands and search rejoleing! Hong live Halli's post at the Athunit meeting, June 11th. Friday night the minimum of the honds of the proposition of the honds of the proposition of the honds of the hon

destiny, and, like the invading host of Saracen or Tariar, came but to destroy and to annihilate the remaining vestige of humanity from its people.

Distrusting any one form of error in the complete reduction of Africa, the devil called to his assistance both Paganism and Mohammedanism, together with the innumerable hosts of a hypocritical Christianity, and as signed to each its part—Paganism to blindfold, Mohammedanism to butcher; and the most cursed form of hypocrisy that ever contaminated the earth dubbed Christianity to enslave. Having expended their energy and the madness of their master's satanic fury upon the black man's Goldelyn horses. the black man's God-given home; a consecrated Christianity is called to enter the field. The mission of the Christian church is made plain by the fact of the partitioning of Africa by Christian nations. This partitioning of Africa could never have been done until the Almighty God had opened the doors and invited them in. This is the preparatory work divinely intended to be the introduction of the gospel.

From the fact that the

tended to be the introduction of the gospel.

From the fact that the eyes of all Christian nations are turned upon Africa in the seemingly greedy grab of trritory, is but to say that God has called the church to evangelize Africa's people. Under the inspiration of this prevailing spirit of the evangelization of the black race, will the A. M. E. church arise to the importance of her duty and go in and possess the land?

land?

The great changes now at work in Africa are introductory to the richest chapter of the civil and religious history of black races; now is the seed-time, the vernal era of our race; and the church that will do the most in the season of seed-sowing will be the church to have the greatest claim. the richest haves in recleast haves in

world.

Besides what has been noticed among the great incantives to our church for extensive missionary operations in Af-rica is the universal cry inviting us

rice is the universal cry inviting us hitherward.

The ancestors of the most enlightened nations of Europe, the Germans, Prussians, Danes, and Swedes as late as the thirteenth century were compelled to accept Christianity, at least nominally, by the force of arms; but what a pleasing contrast to this the black tribes present at the close of this century, and yet, in the face of these convincing arguments hurled upon as like thunderbolts from heaven, there is no want of weak excuss and puny arguments made against the foreign mis-

ments made against the foreign missionary work.

Any preacher who discourages the might have been controlled—have cremigration of our people to Africa, or lifts his voice against the Church's extensive operations in that country, is controlled by motives ungodly, selfish and mean; such a wan would do his Church and people better service to apologize for his cristence than he is likely to do in preaching the gospel.

Selfish and mean; such a wan would do his Church and people better service to apologize for his cristence than he is likely to do in preaching the gospel.

REV. DWANE RECEIVED.

Rev. J. M. Dwane, of South Africa, before a large concentrate of ministers, Methodist and Baptist, and an immense congregation, was received into the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Allen Chapel, Friday evening, June 19th, since we wrote the other editorial about him, found elsewhere in this paper. Rev. J. S. Flipper, D. D., after his reception into the church, presented him to the Bishop for admission into the itiner and work of the ministry. Rev. J. S. Flipper, D. D. after his reception into the church, presented him to the Bishop for admission into the itiner and work of the ministry. Rev. Dwane was sent before a committee of seven ministers of our church where he was examined, and, upon their recommendation as being qualified, was almitted as a traveling elder. At the conclusion of the proceedings, and it was amonged that Elder Dr. Rev. J. M. Dwane, of South Africa,

Mr. Elitor-Please find space in your valuable paper to publish the following!

My brother-in-law, Joa Woolfolk,

court, takes in every part of the nacan now have Jim Crow cars as easily as Louisiana, Mississippi, Teunessee and other southern states.

Nor a colored delegate to the nat republican convention out of the scores who were present appears to have opened their mouths about our civil rights. So they may look out for a thunder bott in our August issue, if God spares out life.

God spares out life.

The presiding 'elders of Alabama and Georgia are all to meet in Columbus, Ga., August 11th, when the work in both states will be reviewed and the question of dividing some of the conforences will be considered.

Won'r hell have a big fry when the members of the Supreme Court get there.

quarrel with enemics.

Mr. Thacher's speech was freely ap-

plauded.

During the call of the roll of the delegates there were enthusiastic and proctracted cheers when the name of William C. Whitney was reached, and a demonstration of almost equal fervor greeted the name of David B. Hill a few minutes later.

After the appointment of committees

After the appoilment of committees the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

o'clock.

The convention was again called to order at 3:30 o'clock. The oredentials committee reported that the sitting delegates from Kings, Quens and Richmond counties were entitled to seats. The report was adopted.

The Shepardites marched out of the hall amid a chorus of cheers mingled with hives.

mendation as being qualified, was almid a chorus of cheers mingled the annual sermon to his graduating class of Payne Theological Seminary on Sabbath morning. The unanimous opinion is that it was a powerful; timely, and helpful discourse.

Sabbath night Dr. Irons, of Xenia, and it was announced that Eider Dwane was admitted into the otherch and ministry as the ecclesiastic envoy of the Ethiopian Church in South Africa, and the full discourse.

Thursday night the commencement week exercises began with a lecture to the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the Y. P. C. E. societies by Mr. W. A. Hunton, Portsmouth, Va., member of international Y. M. O. A. executive committee and secretary of colored men's department.

Friday afternoon Miss Hallie Q. Brown, M. S., the "Alumni Star," returned, after having apent nearly two years in Europe, in the interest of Douglass Library Hall at Wilberforco University. Miss Brown's return was hailed with great rejoicing by all Wilberforce. She was met at the depot before the semicon of the wilter and the same kind of cars for the colored as they did for the white, if they had to dates. They were driven in beautiful carriages, to the university, faculty and stars the standard money of the econtrol of the mitted as a traveling elder. At the sould silver as the standard money of the Ethiopoin of the country. It opposes a permanent financial policy of gold monometal mitted into the church and military in the standard money of the country in the standard money of the country in the standard money of the country. The policy of gold monometal military in the standard mon

tive p Under colorin and par night ing so yours.

Lad

I have unfailing

i that would make my not at all. It would make my to I would accept everything 'to b I would make my not I'd have ablication,' and I'd having the

"What are you doing? studying as "Go away and don't disturb me. I m gazing into infinite distance." "I don't see what satisfaction you ted in that."

ad in that."
"That's because you never had any
sperience with editors. You don't
now what a comfort it is to find some
see where nothing is crowded out for
sek of space."—Washington Star,

Coloring Leather. Coloring leather.

In Germany a new process of colring leather is being exploited. Elecfeity is utilized. The leather is
seed upon a zine table, which forms
se positive pole. The dyeing mateial is poured over this and the negavery pole connected to the leather,
inder the action of the current the
lacting matter pensistants the leather. ing matter penetrates the leather paterns may be designed upon the ce by covering it with a pattern connected to the negative pole.

Waited Too Long. "I was around to your place las "That's all right. I only wish you decome around before I read them."

Gent-Mademoiselle looks more sautiful every day. Lady-You have been telling me so or a good many years. What a hor-id sight I must have been to start

Rome Wasn't Bul't in a Day feither are the obstinate maiadies, to the re-source of which the great corrective, Hostet-sty's Stomach Bitters, is adapted carable in an one. To persist in the use of this standard energy is no more than just. Billiousness, onetipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney emplaints and nervousness are among the emplaints and nervousness are among the

It is said that the habit of turning archree or four times before lying down

Oysier somp requires fr m three to four

S. R. Cobarn, Mgr., Clarie Scatt, writes: "I find Hall's Catarch Caro a valuable remain." Druggi to sail it. The.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eve-water. Drngrists sell at 25c per bottle

**Econo** 

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

A nervous condition, bordering prostration, to which the doctors have not as yet given a name, has lately been observed to affect persons who work many hours a day high up in the ork many hours a day high up in the ordern aky-scrapers. The silment re-mbles nervous prostration, except in its principal symptom, which is a ordition of intense restlessness, and, some of the victims to the new com-laint expressed it, "as singular desire seream or to get down to the earth nickly."

n certain very sensitive organizations. Others think that the constant trips in the elevators cause a slight disarrangement of the scause a slight disarrangement of the between the fourth most distructive fire of the between the fourth most distructive fire of one peculiarity of this confineration referred to. In any case, there is no doubt that a new ailment approach to be fire-proof were conhas come among us with the advent of the sky-scraper,—New York Journal.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound. It speedily relieves irregu-larity, suppressed or painful mea-struations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhosa, womb translate, seeding, persons and proon, headache, general debility Symptoms of Womb Trouble etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, aleeplessness, fatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct alithis trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-down Feeling, ravsing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently euret by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

Of course it's imitatedanything good always is— that's endorsement, not a pleasant kind, but still en-dorsement. HIRES Root-

#### FAMOUS FIRES.

Most Noted and Destro Conflagrations of History.

go's Big Blaze of 1871 Is the Greatest On Record.

The Chicago fire of 1871, with regard the area of land covered, the number of lives lost, or the value of the destroyed, ranks as the greatest of history. Over 18,000 buildngs were destroyed, of which 2,400 were stores, shops or factories, and at 100,000 people were rendered homeless by the burning of their ses. The district over which the conflagration swept was three and threefourths miles in length by more than a mile wide, covering the most densely peopled portion of the city. It is and that 250 lives were lost by accidents during the progress of the fire and the total value of the property destroyed was estimated at \$192,000. 000, this estimate not including over \$4,000,000 allowed for salvage on foundations and the like. fire insurance companies were forced to the wall by this terrible calamity, their losses being so great as to drive the companies into bankruptcy. The cash contributions for the benefit of the sufferers of the Chicago fire amounted within a month after the disaster, to \$4,200,000 and the contributions in the way of supplies, food clothing, and other necessaries to per-

haps as much more. The most noted fire which involved the burning of a single edifice was the struction of the great temple of Diana at Ephesus in B. C. 356, on the night Alexander the Great was born. The fire was kindled by Herostratus who, when apprehended, confessed that his only desire was to transmi is name to future ages. He was put to death with exquisite and prolonged tortures, and the Ephesian senate commanded that, on pain of death, his name should never be pronounced, hoping thus to disafpoint his expecta-

When the Bussians executed Monow in 1812, after the battle of Boroline, the czar ordered the city to be fired, and a large number of convicts were pardoned and released from the ails on condition that they would do he work of setting fire to the houses, It was well done. The entire city ras reduced to ruins on September 14 exceed \$150,000,000. It was this step which forced Napoleon to leave the ancient capital of Russia and begin the retreat which subsequently proved so

nicipal districts of Rome were de-stroyed by a conflagation instigated, it is said, by the emperor Nero. The number of lives lost is known to mount up into the hundreds, but the value of the property destroyed can-not even be estimated. By the emperor's command thousands of Romans rendered homeless and destitute rere employed in removing the debris and rebuilding the burned city. Nero, to divert the odium of the crime from himself, charged it upon the Christians, and thus began one of the greatest persecutions in the history of the early Christian church.

The Paris fires during the reign of the Commune in May, 1871, destroyed a frightful amount of property, includ-ing the Hotel de Ville and Tuilleries paince and many buildings of less prominence. It is estimated that the total value of the property rained by the incendiary fires, kindled by members of the Commune, exceeded \$100,-000,000; but this sum did not nearly epresent the loss, for a great deal of property, such as household effects the like, were destroyed, which was never reported. The fires were checked by blowing up houses in the line of the conflagations, but more effectually by shooting the incendiaries caught in the act.

supposed to be fire-proof were con sumed as readily as those for which heir builders made no such claim.

Constantinople's greatest fire oc curred in 1870, when almost half the peninsula on which the city is built was swept by the conflagration. No record exists of the number of houses destroyed on this occasion, but the value of the property lost was roughly estimated to exceed \$26,000,000.

Iu 1845 Quebec-under-the-Hill suffered from a conflagration in which 1 650 dwellings were destroyed, their value being estimated at \$3, 750,000. In the same year most of the city which remained was destroyed by a second fire, which blotted out 1,300 buildings that had escaped the us fire.

St. Louis has suffered from three very serious fires. The first came in 1849, when the loss exceeded \$3,000,000; the second was in 1851, when 2,500 buildings were destroyed, the loss exseeding \$11,000,000; the third ocarred in the same year, when over 500 buildings were destroyed, the value being estimated to exceed \$3,-000,000.

The "great fire" of London in 1666 destroyed property estimated to exceed \$53,000,000 in value. At that time a large portion of London cone buildings, for buildings whose wall beams were filled in ings whose wall beams were fitted in with brick, and the structures went down before the fire like houses of cards. The course of the fire was only stayed by tearing down buildings in the direction taken by the fiames. In 1816 a large part of Constantineple was destroyed by fire; 12,000

other structures, went down before the flames. The value of property destroyed on this occasion could not be estimated, but was not so great as would have been occasioned by a fire of like proportions in other cities, the greater part of the dwellings and shops in Constantinople being flimsy,

rooden structures.
In 1822 Canton, Chine, was almost obliterated by a fire which swept over three-fourths of the city. The houses usually built by the Chinese are very flimsy construction, being light structures having walls of thin plank, often only of matting, and roofs of straw. The value of such houses is very trifling, and though on this occa lered homeless, in less than a month from the time of the fire the city was rebuilt with the same sort of houses and quite ready for another conflagra

In 1841 Smyrns was visited by a conflagration which destroyed 12,000 The buildings destroyed were light wooden structures, and fre once kindled in a town of fram buildings closely crowded together is almost impossible to subdue.

In 1815 the lower portion of Pitts ourg was blotted speedily passed beyond the control of ective apparatus then em ployed. On this occasion there were 1,100 buildings burned, whose value was \$10,000,000.

In 1862 the prosperous city of Troy N. Y., was almost blotted out by fire. In 1865 there was a fire in Constantinople which destroyed 2,800 buildngs, shops and bazars.

The great fire of New York took

place in 1835. The value of property destroyed on this occasion was \$15, Albany, N. Y., was visited by a fire n 1848

their value being estimated at \$3,000. In 1838 Charleston, S. C., was swept by a fire. It is estimated that on this occasion 1,158 buildings

were destroyed, whose value was \$3 000,000, In 1889 occurred the "great fire" at Scattle, in Washington, in which property to the value of \$20,000,000 was destroyed .- St. Louis Globe-Demo-

#### A Big Sheep Drive.

F. J. Hagenbarth, who represents the Wood Live Stock Company of and the eight following days, and the Idaho and Utab, is making prepara this section to eastern ranges, says "The Pendleton East Oregonian." will be the largest band of sheep ever started on its summer drive from eastern Oregon. Mr. Hagenbarth has already purchased 40,000 sheep for the drive, and will buy still more, so that when the drive begins there will be about 43,000. They are mostly yearling ewes, and are destined, part for southern Montana and part for Dakota. The sheep will be placed on ranges and grown, some for mutton only and about 25,000 for wool and mutton. The company represented by Mr. Hagenbarth has headquarter in Beaver canyon, Idaho. The sheep ave been purchased in Umatilla

Morrow and Crook counties. Mr. Hagenbarth will employ twentyeight men and use forty-eight horses in the enterprise. He has adopted an idea which will be new among men making these eastern drives. custom has been to carry all supplies wagons. It being necessary to keep the wagons near the sheep, the drive had to follow the beaten paths, and often the sheep suffered for want of sufficient food. They were often taken over long stretches where dry, dusty plains caused the loss of many sheep. Mr. Hagenbarth will carry all supplies on pack horses, and can therefore go through the mountains, wher the grass is plentiful, ignoring the roads, going anywhere he pleases, so long as there are trails over which the pack borses can travel. As they can travel almost anywhere, the sheep can kept in the church as a miraculous The Boston fire of 1872 is reckoned be kept on good feed all the time, and object; and it still hangs there sus-Mr. Hagenbarth anticipates taking his sheep through in good condition and with minimum loss, -Portland

#### Elopers Were Stopped,

Oregonian.

Riding along a West Virginia road, I was interested in seeing a young man and young woman on horseback coming down the road at a gallop. Not far behind them was an old man giving chase. By cutting across through the woods at one place he succeeded in heading them off and aught hold of their bridles just as I drove up, said C. E. Wardleigh to a Star reporter.
"Whar yo' all goin'?" he de-

"You can stop us now, but we'll get narried," answered the young man,

defiantly. "I hain't tryin' ter stop yo' all. Et yo's is boun' ter marry yer kin, but I wanted a talk. Yo' all gwine ter gallop thr town. How long yo' s'pose yo'll stay?

"Two or three days," answered the the guirs. We lost many of ou

"At \$2 a day," said the father, "be- Yet there was at least one husear who sides hoss feed an' hoss hire, for I'll acknowledged himself to be a coward make yo' pay for them hosses, shore, from beginning to end."
Then \$5 fer a preacher. I wanted "Then you were terribl 'Lindy ter marry Sam, fer I owe 'im by your first battle?"

\$5, an' he wouldn't say nuthin' 'bout ''Yes, that is the so, an' he wouldn't say nuthin' bout 'res, that is the truth. I went it of she'd hev him. Parson Long shead with the others, but I was owes me, an' he'll marry yer fer noth. trembling with fear and excitement. in'; thar won't be no board bill an' I shut my eyes and made no attempt to in'; thar won't be no board bill an' I shut my eyes and made no attempt to hoss feed. It would coat \$20 to make guide my horse. I thought of my the trip, an' give mo \$10 so I kin pay good mother at home, and wondered Sam, and hev suthin' fer w'ar an' t'ar how I had ever been so foolish as to of the hosses, an' we kin go home an' think of the army, when there were comfortable professions, like the min-

of the hosses, an' we kin go home an' think of the army, when there were her a bigger time than at town."

The proposition was accepted, the money paid and the three turned their horses' heads homeward, —Washing ton Biar,



TWO PICTUR

The sparrows turned to goblin imps That yelled and fluttered on,

The cow was driving John

igh a world gone raving mad,

-LAURA E. RICHARDS in St. Nicholas

BOGER AND THE TRAMP DOG,

Someone gives the following ac-count of dog heroism: This is a dog story in which Roger is the hero. The

ook noticed in the last ten days that

Roger had developed a terrible appe-

bone, but hung around until he got

off with them in his mouth. The cool

thought he buried them, so he de

termined to follow him one day and

followed him over to the barn, and

with a fence around it, and there it

he corner was a poor little miserable

dog. He was one with whom we are

called him a tramp dog. He was blear

eyed and skinny, and so poor tha

when his tail wagged in appreciation of Roger's bringing him these bones,

his joints would make a noise like

sandpiper rustle. Roger would put

down the bones in front of the dog

nake a little dog talk, and sit down

and watch the poor little tramp com

HOMAGE PAID TO "SKY STONES."

Because they come from meteors

odies that fall in this way are calle

neteorites; and for very many year

past all the meteorites which have been

seen to fall, or could be found, have

een carefully kept, so that they may

have fallen in earlier times as well,

because the histories of nearly all au

cient peoples contain accounts of suc

contrences, and of the homage paid

thought them gifts from the gods, or

miraculous objects. It is probab

that the so-called goddess Dians, who

was worshipped by the people of Eph-

meteorite was found in Texas a few

years ago, at the crossing of a num-

per of trails leading in different di-

rections. It was learned that it has

peen set up by the Indians as a fetish,

or object of worship; and whoever

passed by was expected to leave upo

other articles as offerings, since it wa

regarded as having come from the

Great Spirit. Another, which fell in

India some years ago, was kept decked

with flowers, was daily appointed and

frequently worshiped with great cere

mony. There is preserved to this da

Alsace, Germany, a stone weighing

over two hundred pounds, which fell

king, being near at the time, had the

breaking off two pieces, one for him-

mund ordered the remainder to be

A FIRST BATTLE.

An old soldier, who had seen ser-

vice for many a year in the Crimea, India, China, Africa and Egypt, was

asked one day in a London club whether he remembered the first time

when he was under fire,
"Certainly," he replied. "No

soldier ever forgets that experience."

"Did you feel like a hero at the

"No, indeed. It was in one of the

great battles of the Crimes. I was a

young officer who had been run out of

the military school shead of time to

fill a vacancy. I had hardly been in camp a week before the regiment was

ordered to charge a Russian battery,

which was posted in a commanding

gallop through a dense cloud of smoke,

swooped down upon the battery, sabred the artillerymen, and captured

but it was a very brilliant charge.

"Then you were terribly frightened

"Yes, that is the truth. I went

We went forward on th

self and the other for the Duke Sigis

the choir, -St. Nicholas,

the town November 16, 1492. The

in the parish church of Ensishein

it, beads, arrowheads, tobacco,

A mass of iron which proved to

sus, was a metcoric stone.

be studied. We know, too, that the

nence to eat them up,

acquainted, and therefore

lose to the barn is an old hayrick

find out what he did with them.

two or three, and then he would sta

tite, and was not satisfied with

us guns and had the cannone our mercy. I was among the first to my sabre, while the horse rode down and killed a gunner. But my hoart was like a ball of ice. A greater cowwas like a ball of ice. A greater cow-ard never scrambled over an entrench-ment. All the time I was repeating texts from the bible and sentence from the Lord's Prayer, and wishing myself thousands of miles away."

The veteran laughed heartily over The daisies and the buttercups
Were nodding haif asleep.
And overhead the sparrow sat
And dozed upon the bough,
For all the world was sleepy then,
When Johnny drove the cow. "The funniest part of it."be added. "was that they considered it a great exploit, and insisted upon giving me a medal for my heroic and courageous onduct, when I was a white-faced, The sun was like a flaming beast mean-spirited coward from first to The grass, like angry spakes, did hiss And wriggle at his knee, last, and my horse did all the fight-

ing for me, trampling the gunner underfoot," Probably the veteran exaggerated is boyish trepidation and panic. He could have afforded to do so, for he was a seasoned soldier whose courage, and even recklessness, were well know but he was not far from the truth when he declared that no soldier ever felt like a hero when he was first un-

der fire. - Youth's Companion. PORCUPINE QUILLS. The quill of a porcupine is like bad habit; if it once gets hold it constantly works deeper and deeper, though the quill has no power of motion in itself; it is the live, active flesh that draws it in by means of the barbed point. One day my boy and I encountered a porcupane on the top of one of the Catskille, and we had a little circus with him : we wanted to wake him up and show a little excitement if possible. Without violence or injury to him we succeeded to the

extent of making his eyes fairly stand

out from his head, but quicken his

motion he would not-probably could not. What astonished and alarmed him nemed to be that his quilis had no effect upon his enemies; they laughed weapons. He stuck his head under a rock and left his back and tail exposed. This is the porcupine's favorite position of defense. come if you dare," he seems to say. Touch his tail, and like a trap springs up and strikes your hand full of little quills. The tail is the active weapon of defense; with this the animal strikes. It is the outpost that delivers its fire before the citadel is reached. It is doubtless this fact that has given rise to the popular notion

that the porcupine can sho which of course it cannot do. With a rotten stick we sprang at th animal's tail again and again, till its supply of quills began to run low, and the creature grew uneasy. "What does this mean?" be seen ed to say, his excitement rising. His shield upon his back, too, we trifled with, and when we finally drew him forth with a forked stick, his eyes were ready to burst from his head. Then way. camp I was suddenly seized with

we laughed in his face and went our Before we had reached our strange, acute pain in one of my feet. ned asif a large nerve was being roughly sawed in two. I could not teke another step. Sitting down and removing my shoe and stocking, I searched for the cause of paralyzing pain. The foot was is this little thorn or fang of thistle doing on the ankle? I pulled it out and found it to be one of the lesser quills of the porenpine. By some means, during our "circus," the quill had dropped inside my stocking, the thing had "took," and the porcupine had his revenge for all the indignities we had put upon him. I was well pup struck had unpleasant memories of it for many months afterward.

When you come suddenly upon the porcupine in his native haunts, he draws his head back and down, puts up his shield, trails his broad tail and waddles slowly away. His shield is the sheaf of larger quills upon his back, which he opens and spreads out in a circular form so that the whole body is quite hidden beneath it. -St.

Under this heading an eminent scientist describes what he calls freak pottery. In explorations and inves tigations of the mounds of Florida very large quantities of peices of pottery are found. It is evident that they were broken before being buried with their owners, and that there must be some reason for breaking them. The freak, or ceremonial pottery, the latter name being supposed to describe the articles more accurately, appears to have been made for the purpose of burying with the dead, They are pierced with holes before

they are baked, and were evidently useless for the porpose of ordinary dishes. According to traditions exsisting among some of the tribes, it is believed that the vessel had a sort of spirit, and that it must be broken or pierced with holes in order to liberate the spirtual essence. This accounts for the broken pottery and vessels so frequently found in Indian tombs. - New York Ledger.

A Pattern of Cleanliness.

Mrs. 4-Frau Neumann is an extremely tidy sort of person, don't you

Mrs. B-I should think she was ! The other day a burglar got into her house, and the first thing she did was to ask the man if he had wiped his feet es FOR FARM AND GARDEN,

The following unique advertisement has been prepared by the humorist of the Payallup (Wash.) Commerce, and is among the standing matter at the head of a column and just beneath a column and just benea and use gentleness, however provok ing they may be, and by the exercise of the greater intelligence of its keepe invent some simple ways of controlling their waywardness which after all i only very shortlived .- New York

HORSE BLEEDING AT THE NOSE,

Animals are sometimes affected in gestion, which causes a congestion of he brain with great flow of blood t it. The whole circulatory apparatus of the head is engorged and occurs as a relief. To stop the bleedavoid a probable attack of what is commonly called staggers, either the blind kind or the mad variety, in which frenzy occurs, and often death, without relief. The bleeding after some loss of blood has occurred may be stopped by blowing the dust of a puff ball into the nostrils, this being the most effective astringent. If this is not easily procured, apply solution of per-chloride of iron through syringe, or on some soft tow, w which the nostrils is plagged. Only ne nostril is to be plugged at a tin or the breathing will be stopped, and the plug should be fastened to a string, by which it may be withdrawn when its effect has been secured. American Farmer.

VING MIXED PEAS AND OATS, These grains are mixed in the proportion of two and a half bushels the oats to one and one-half of the peas per acre. The two may be sown ogether, as any one used to sowing seeds can scatter them as evenly as may be desired. It is the best way t cover them with a cultivator with shovel teeth, by which a number of small furrows are made, and the seeds covered fully two to three inches which is necessary for both seeds. This mixed crop is one of the most valua ble for feeding all the farm animals, especially horses and cows, and is in dispensable for soiling the latter. For ase green, it is cut when the first pear begin to form, and the bulk of the crop is in full blossom. If to be used dry it is the better way to let the crop ipen when the grain is one of th best for feeding, and the forage is no deteriorated to anything like an equa extent by the ripening. It may be fed whole, or cut into chaff, and thu fed to horses; but for cows it is best to thrash out the grain and grind it cutting the fodder and wetting it, and mixing the ration of meal with it. Th black-eye marrowfat peas and the black Tartarian oats are the best kinds for this use, having large fodder, which on good soil will yield four ton dry, to the acre. New York Times.

A good hog pasture is a great insti tution, for good pasturage and skim milk make pork faster and cheaper than corn. On many farms geese could be raise

good advantage. Besides yielding a regular income in the way of feath they are a profitable marke fowl. Many horses are killed by needless

overwork, and some are killed by overfeeding. It is a question if ou horses are not fed more than they need.

A correspondent of a farm paper says that if corn is soaked it will re quire less to feed a horse. . Of course It can be more easily and thoroughly digested.

"Should farmers continue to keep sheep under present conditions and prospects?" Yes, emphatically yes. Why? Because sheep husbandry bids fair to be as profitable through as ries of years in the future as any other line of stock industry. Furmers are too aut to record the

effort to supply the bome market as potty business, unworthy of their powers, while to growgrain and breed, fatten, and rear live stock for the outside world is a great calling, even though obliged to sell some of their crops under cost of production. The notion is a folly of which they should quickly disabuse themselves.

Asparagus crowns planted three feet apart sometimes have not enough room into which to grow. As all the roots grow borizontally, they must be planted about six inches below the surface to get moisture and food from the soil. Supplies below them are seldom reached. If planted nearer the surface, they grow more rapidly but invariably die. The simplest and probably the best

way for most farmers and breeders is to prepare the barnyard as a receptacle for the manure by scooping out a portion of it saucer shape, and making it water tight. If the manure is here ollected as made, and receives water but that which fulls from the elonds, there will be little loss of tility. . The cost will be a trifle in umparison with the saving.

Railway Growth of Twenty Year

the less to

For the Gigantic Telescope.

Interesting License Decision

agents, canvassers, salesmen, etc., from all special, state, county and town taxes. All such special license of tax laws, are declared unconstitutional,

and any law officer who attempts to en-force them is individually liable for

damages. Agents will do well to ge around with a copy of this decision, and if molested, produce it and de

its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing

action of a laxative remedy, she uses the ge

It takes more grit and grace to rise up in the defense of right in weakness than in strength,

FITS stopped free by DB. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot ite free. Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Philia., Pa.

ups that have to be xpedited with special xplosives.

'Only twenty-seven miles across the and she shows the highest rate of increase of mileage. Florida has increased her railroad mileage more than cured hams of mountain goats grow on cured hams of mountain goats grow o

cured hams of mountain goats grow on the trees.

"Among the distinguished tourists hoped for this year are Owen Wister, W. D. Howells, Professor Charles E. Norton, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick Remington and Major McKinley.

"(If Senator Squire gets through his bill to make a national park of it, he will also be welcome; otherwise, otherwise.)

"Now is the time to telegraf for front bay windows, with glaciers right of its artistic qualities. Very front bay windows, with glaciers right of the sent or the sent of the s It frequently happens that statuary claims respect more for the sentiment which prompted its production than for its artistic qualities. Very few cities lack in tributes to heroism which

under them.
"No dogs, children or kranks allowed."—Pnyallup Commerce.

The Robber Robbed.

specimen that a couple, evidently from the country, paused to gaze: "It looks kinder queer," was her comment.
"I dunno much about such things,
but the proportions seem kinder onus-

A stroller on the outer boulevards was stopped in the middle of the night, an incident of frequent occurrence just now in Paris.
"Your purse or your life!"
The stroller handed over his purse.
The robber overed it counted seven. just now in Paris.

"Your purse or your life!"

"Hush," she exclaimed, "we're show in our ignorance. It's the latest thing to press and contemptuously exclaimed:

"Hush," she exclaimed, "we're show in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in art. If we have poster pictures, it cannot be claimed:

"Hush," she exclaimed, "we're show in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in art. If we have poster pictures, it cannot be claimed:

"Hush," she exclaimed, "we're show in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in our ignorance. It's the latest thing in our ignorance in ou

"You thief!"-La Reforme.

A Quaker Coustship.

"Marths, dost thou love me?" said young Quaker. "Why, Seth, we are commanded to love one another." "Ab, Marths, but dost thon feel what the world calls love?" I hardly know what to tell thee Seth. I have tried to be stow my love upon all, but I have some times thought that perhaps thou wast getting more than thy share."—Tid-Bits,

The polishing of the glass for the mirror of the tolescope will be done in Paris. From the European Edition of the Herald. Definitions.

"Moral courage," raid the teacher,
"is the courage that makes a boy do
what he thinks is right, regardless of Interesting License Decision.

No decision of the United State supreme court has attracted more wide-spread interest than that delivered by Chief Justice Bradley, exempting agents, canvassers, salesmen, etc., from

the jeers of his companions."
"Then," said Willie, "if a feller has sweets and eats them all himself, and ain't afraid of the other fellows callin' him stingy, is that Pearson's Weekly.

Literary. "Have you written your graduation

"Yes," replied Mamie.

'Just dreadful. First I had to hunt up words that were big enough, and then I had to keep looking in the dictionary to see what they meant, and, honeatly, I began to think I never would get it finished."—Washington

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with

Had One Good Quality

Mrs. Gadd-How is your girl, Mrs. Mrs. Gabb--Well, she's abominally dirty; she spoils everything she cooks, and she's lazy and impudent, but she

has one good quality, rarely met

'Indeed. What is that?'

# AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is any reason why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is every reason why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is why you should use Ayer's: it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many opple write us: "I would sooner have one bottle Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other ad." A druggist writes that "one bottle of If one bottle of Ayer's will do the of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. 

# OMEN!

Woman's modesty and ignorance of danger often cause her to endure pains and suffer torture rather than consult a physician about important subjects.

Pains in the head, neck, back, hips, limbs and lower bowels at monthly intervals, indicate alarming derangements.

## MCELREE'S WINE OF CARDU

is a harmless Bitter Wine without intoxicating qualities.

Taken at the proper time it relieves pain, corrects derangements, quiets nervousness and cures Whites, Falling of the Womb and Suppressed or too Frequent Menses. Price \$1. For Sale by Modicine Dealers

growers of fruits, berries, and all kinds of vegetables, know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers ontaining at least 10% of

Successful

#### Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potsh on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

7

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

CUBAN OIL

For yourself and your Stade

for man and bed your Stade wounds, bruises, sores, rheumatism f all kinds. Sold by all medicine rice, 25 and 50 cents. Get Cuban Relief for summer complaint. Manufac-tured only by the New Spencer Medicine Co., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

MALARIA DE TREATIF MALARIA DIS MAILED FREE ADDRESS AND THEIR CL MAILED FREE ADDRESS W. WRIG MAILED FREE ADDRESS

OPIUM Norphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. No pay till cured. Dn. J. STEPHENS, Lebanos, Ohio.

Bost Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use to time. Sold by druggists. OPHEM and WHICKY habits cared. Book sent & S. U ..... Trenty-sis, '95.

TUSTICE HARLAN'S DISSENTING OPINION.

(CONTINUED FAOM FIRST PAOS.)

to the condition of a subject race." It was, consequently, adjudged that a state law that excluded citizens of the colored race from jurice, because of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discharge the discovery of his account of the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to discovery of his account of their continued to the provision of the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to the discovery of his account of their race and however well qualified in other respects to the discovery of his account of the discovery of their race and however well qualified in other respects to the

in the administration of justice.

It was said in argument that the statute of Louisians does not discriminate against either race, but prescribes a rule applicable alike to white and colored citizens. But this argument does not meet the difficulty. Every does not meet the difficulty. Every one knows that the statute in question had its origin in the purpose, not so ne knows that the statute in question ad its origin in the purpose, not so meh to exclude white persons from ulroad cars occupied by blacks, as to clude colored people from coaches coupied by or assigned to white persons. Rairoad corporations of Louisna did not make discrimination convenients in the matter of each among whites in the matter of accommodation for travelers. The thing to accomplish was, under the guise of giving equal accommodation for whites and blacks, to compel the latter to keep to themselves while traveling in railroad passenger coaches. No one would be so wanting in cander as to assert the contrary. The fundamental objection, therefore, to the statute is that it interferes with the personal freedom of citizens. "Personal liberty," it has been well said, "consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to whalsodirect, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law."

1 Bl. Comm. \*134. If a white man and black man choose to occupy the same public conveyance on a public highgovernment, proceeding alone on grounds of race, can prevent it with-nat infringing on the personal liberty

out infringing on the personal liberty of each.

It is one thing for railroad carriers to furnish, or to be required by law to furnish, qual accommodations for all whom they are under a legal duty to carry. It is quite another thing for government to forbid citizens of the white and black races from traveling in the same public conveyance, and to punish officers of railroad companies for permitting persons of the two races to occupy the same passenger coach. If a state can prescribe, as a rule of civil conduct, that whites and blacks shall not travel as passengers in the same railroad coach, why may it not so regulate the use of the streets of its cities and towns as to compel white regulate the use of the streets of its cities and towns as to compel white citizens to keep on one side of a street and black citizens to keep on the other? Why may it not upon like grounds, punish whites and blacks who ride together in street cars or in open vehicles on a public road or street? Why may it not require sheriffs to assign whites to one side of a court-room and blacks to the other? And why may it not also prohibit the commingling of the two races in the galleries of legislative halls or in public assemblages convened for the consideration of the political questions of the day? Further, if this statute of Louisiana is consistent with the personal liberty-of-

citizens, why may not the state require the separation in railroad coaches of native and naturalized citizens of the United States, or of Protestants and Roman Catholics?

The answer given at the argument to these questions was that regulations of the kind they suggest would be unreasonable, and could not, therefore, stand before the law. It is meant that the determination of questions of legislative power depends upon the inquiry whether the statute whose validity is questioned is, in the judgments of the courts, a reasonable one, taking all the circumstances into consideration? A statute may be unreasonable merely because a sound public policy forbade its enactment. But I do not understand that the courts have anything to do with the policy or expediency of legislation. A statute may be valid, and yet, upon grounds of publications are provided in the same passenger coach with white the coarts have any the coarts and the coarts and the same passenger coach with white the same passenger coach with white the coarts and the coarts and the coarts are considered to the coarts and the coarts are considered to the coarts and the coarts are considered to the coarts are coarts and the coarts are c cercise the high privilege of voting. There is a race so different from cur all the circumstances into consideration? A statute may be unreasonable merely because a sound public policy forbade its enactment. But I do not understand that the courts have anything to do with the policy or expediency of legislation. A statute may be valid, and yet, upon grounds of public policy, may well be characterized as unreasonable. Mr. Sedgwick correctly states the rule when he says that the legislative will, without any regards to their views as to their views as to the water was a sound public policy in the state of the particular enactment. State & Constr. Constr. 324. There is a dangerous tendency in these latter days to cellarge the functions of the courts, by means of judicial interference with the will of the people as expressed by the legislature. Our institutions have the distinguishing characteristic that the three departments of government are co-ordinate and separate. Each must keep within the limits defined by the Constitution. And the courts best discharge their duty by executing the will of the law making power, constitutionally expressed, leaving the results of legistation to be dealt with by the people through their representatives. Bits the mass always have a reasonable construction. Sometimes they are to be constructed, the intent of the legislature is to be respected, if the particular statute in question is valid, although the courts, looking at the public interesting the courts, looking at the public interest, may conceive the statute to be both unreasonable and immediate. ntes must always have a reasonable construction. Sometimes they are to be construed strictly; sometimes, literally, in order to carry out the legislative will. But however construed, the intent of the legislature is to be respected, if the particular statute in question is valid, although the courts, looking at the public interests, may conceive the statute to be both unreasonable and impolitic. If the power exists to cuent a statute

both unreasonable and impolitic. If the power exists to conact a statute, that ends the matter so far as the courts are concerned. The adjudged cases in which statutes have been held to be void, because unreasonable, are those in which the means employed by the legislature were not at all germane to the end to which the legislature was compatent. competent.

The white race deems itself to be the dominant race in this country. And so it is, in prestige, in schievements, in education, in wealth and in power. So, I doubt not, it will continue to be for

CARLON TO VINCE

case that the descendants of Africans who were imported into this country and sold as slaves were not included nor intended to be included under the word "citizens" in the Constitution, and could not claim any of the rights and privileges which that instrument provided for and secured to citizens of the dominant race, and, whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority, and had no rights or privileges but such as those who he'd the power and the government might choose to grant them."

17 How, 393, 404. The recent amendments of the Constitution, it was supposed, had eradicated these principles from our institutions. But it seems that we have yet, in some of the states, a dominant race—a superior class of state courts to which the constitution.

Some, and the most important of them contract them court of the constitution, it was supposed, had eradicated these principles from our institutions. But it seems that we have yet, in some of the states, a dominant race—a superior class of Some, and the most important of them contracts of them courts of the constitution, it was supposed, had eradicated these principles from our institutions. But it seems that we have yet, in some of the states, a dominant race—a superior class of Some, and the most important of them courts of them courts of them courts of the most important of them courts of the constitution. that we have yet, in some of the states, a dominant race—a superior class of citizens, which assumes to regulate the enjoyment of civil rights, common to all citizens, upon the basis—of race. The pre-ent decision, it may well be superhended, will not only stimulate aggressions, more or less brutal and irritating, upon the admitted rights of colored citizens, but will encourage the belief that it is possible, by means of state enactments, to defeat the beneficient purposes which the people of the United States had in view when they adopted the recent amendments of the Constitution, by one of which the blacks of this country were made in the citizens of the United States and of the states in which they respectively reside, and whose privileges and immunities, as citizens, the states are forbidden-to-abridge. Sixty-millions of whites are in no danger from the presence here of eight millions of blacks. The destinies of the two races, in this country, are indissolubly linked together, and the interests of both, respectively in the country were indistinguished universal civil freedom, gave citizenship to all born naturalized in the United States and residing here, obliterated the race in the country were made to the country were made to be guides in the era introduced by the country were made to be considered to the country were made to be constituted to be a constitution, and the most important of the superior to the adoption of the equality of all more than the constitution of the country of the most introduced by the country were made to be constituted. The country were made to be constituted to be a constitute of the country were made to be constituted to the country were made to be constituted to be constituted to be constituted to be constituted to be a dominant race—a superior class of citizens, which assumes to regulate n this country, are indissolubly linked together, and the interests of both, re-

foundation of the equality of all men before the law.

I am of the opinion that the statute of Louisiana is inconsistent with the personal liberty of citizens, white and black, in that state, and hostile to black, in that state, and hostile to consistent of the United States. If Isws of like character should be enacted in the several states of the Union, the effect would be in the highest degree mischievous. Slavery, as an institution tolerated by law would, it is true, have disappeared from our country, but there would roman a power in the states, by sinister legislation, to intertogether, and the interests of both, require that the common government of all shall not permit the seeds of race hate to be planted under the sends of race hate, what more certainly aronse race hate, what more certainly create and perpetuate a feeling of distrust between these races, than state enactments, which, in fact, proceed on the ground that colored citizens are so inferior and degraded that they cannot be allowed to sit in public coaches occupied by white citizens? That, as all will admit, is the real meaning of such legislation as was onacted in Louisians. tates, by sinister legislation, to inter-ere with the full enjoyment of the The sure guarantee of the peace and blessings of freedom; to regulate civi rights, common to all citizens, upor the basis of race; and to place in a condition of legal inferiority a large security of each race is the clear, dis-tinct, unconditional recognition by our governments, national and state, of evcondition of legal inferiority a large body of American citizens, now constituting a part of the political community, called the people of the United States, for whom, and by whom through representatives, our government is administered. Such a system is inconsistent with the gurantec given by the Constitution to each state of a republican form of government, and may be stricken down by congressional action, or by the courts in the discharge of their solemn duty to maintain the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary not-withstanding. ery right that inheres in civil freedom, and of the equality before the law of all citizeus of the United States withsets of its and of the equality before the law of sired with the of a street on the other of the original o

withstanding.

For the reasons stated, I am constrained to withhold my assent from the opinion and judgment of the majority.

reference was made in argument. Some and the most important of them are wholly inapplicable, because regulared prior to the adoption of the last amendments of the constitution, when colored people had very few rights which the dominant race felt obliged to respect the contract of the c

Afric's Happy Land.

GRENDA, Miss., May 30th, '96.
VOICE OF MISSIONS: Dear Editor—
Please allow me space in your valuable paper to send forth my praise from
the plow handles and toit of a farmer's
life in regard to the African immigration. I sincerely believe its the only
method by which the Negro can be a
man or legally be protected by a govcrument and given an equal right in
political circles and commerce, as we
are aware that many brave are aware that many brave bearts have obtained the boon of landing in Liberia, the home of the noble and brave. Many more intend to place their names upon the same free record, and I trust it will awaken the northern hills and southern plains until east and west the shrill cry of every Afro-American will be: yield, I yield to my native home."

On American stormy banks I stand And cast a wishful eye To Afric's fair and happy Lud, Where our possessions lie-

Shine one intelligent nation; The gold, the di mand yet remains And keeps away starvation

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Instillute, Tuskegee, Ala.

This year 31 students graduated from the normal department, 3 from the Phelps Hall Bible training school, and 41 from the industrial depart-

The annual address, delivered by Hon, Jao. C. Dancy, of North Caro-lins, was a powerful one in every par-ticular.

The presence of Gov. Wm. C. Oates added much to the interest of the comadded much to the interest of the com-mencement exercises. His address, de-livered on commencement day, was well-received by all.

Although the school year has closed, work and night schools here go on as usual. Some of the industrial departments will be closed, however.

rounds.

If evils will result from the com-

If evils will result from the commingling of the two races upon public highways established for the benefit of all, they will be infinitely less than those that will surely come from state legislation regulating the enjoyment of civil rights upon the basis of race. We boast of the freedom enjoyed by our people above all chier neoples. But sit is difficut to accounte shat hose with a state of the law which, precisely, puts the brand of servitude and degradation upon a large class of our fellow citizens, our equals before the law. The thir degrise of "qual" accommedations for passengers in railroad coaches will not mis

In a meeting of the board of trus-tees, a resolution was adopted express-ing appreciation of the faithful and wise manner in which Principal Booker T. Washington has administer-ed the affirs of the school. ISAAC FISHER.

The Denver Street Railway Company explains the default on its bonds by saying that the bicycle did it.

# A WHITE MAN

WRITES FROM LIBERTA

WRITES FROM LIBERTA

A Letter About the Country—Its
Fertilities, Possibilities
and Wealth.

FAT MEN, COWS, ANIMALS, ETC.

Mornovia, Lideria, West Africa,
Mornovia, Lideria,
Mornovia, Lideria, West Africa,
Mornovia, Lideria,
Mor

on dysentery and fever. It is this sickness brought upon themselves by newly arrived immigrants that has been taken up and exagerated by the enemies of Liberia in their efforts to benemics of Liberia in their efforts to prove the country extremely unbealthy. In my travels through the country I find that the climato improves the further away one gots from the coast. The air becomes fresher and cooler, while the water in the numerous streams is remarkably cold and clear. Without doubt, by far the best part of Liberia has yet to be settled up. In fact, I consider the more distant settlements, such as Carcysburg and Arthington, are merely on the border of that notile domain which will certainly, as some time in the future, sustain a teeming and a presperous population.

We anticipate a grand time orner stone laying, which take on any lay, which take on any lay, which take on the Jay, they are the Mission and Young in the cause of the Mission and Young in the cau

Coffee, two weeks ago, and looked over miles and miles of unbroken forest miles and miles of unbroken over miles and miles of unbroken forest spreading out to the eastward, and the beautiful St. Paul river winding like a silver thread among the green hills, the land seemed to cry out for civilized man to come and make it the gardon spot of the earth. I thought if only 100,000 of your colored people who is are now dragging out a bare existence in the slome of American cities could be transported to this region, what a change of seene there would be in a few years, and how happy and independent those people would be, and how useful to Liberia! For richness and general productiveness, the land will compare with that of any part of the United States, while for growing coffee, I believe it will excel any land on the face of the earth. The natural drawback of this region is the want of navigable

will excel any land on the face of the earth. The natural drawback of this region is the want of navigable water, the river here having many shoals and rapids. Wagon roads would bave to be made to Millsburg and White Plains where the river is free from shoals. When one sees such vast stretches of unoccupied land, the thought that at once suggests itself is immigration. Without immigration, the development of Liberia must be very slow, for the natives are hard to induce to a lopt civilized methods and the natural increase of the civilized population is the only resource for actilers. Should a strong tide of immigration set in from the U. S. the settlements would be rapidly pushed back to the rich and heathful interior the natives by the force of circumstances would adopt civilization and Libes.

ces would adopt civilization and Liberia would soon come to be recognized as an important commonwealth. The desire for immigration is very s.rong

ris would soon come to be recognized as an important commonwealth. The desire for immigration is very strong hero. On hearing of the arrival of the "Laurads," last March, men rushed luto Monrovia from every county and actilement in the endeavor to induce some of the immigrants to settle in their vicinity. These numerous solicitors for settlers greatly confused them considerable delay in making up their minds where to locate. It was almost anusing to see the disappointment of the Sinae and Maryland county people, for by the time they had reached Monrovia the immigrants had all selected their homes. These immigrants have all been comfortably housed by the Liberians who are moreover assisting them in getting their homes established. Most of them are located with the first them are located with the confortably housed by the Liberians who are moreover assisting them in getting their homes established. Most of them are over assisting them in getting their homes established. Most of them are well satisfied with the country, but I have heard that three or four are feel-

In a we heard that three or four are feeting lonesome because there are no white folks around. I have been greatly surprised at the case and small cost of clearing the forest land here. They simply ent down the timber in December, let it dry till March, then set fire to it. Everything is so effectually burned up that there are neither sprouts nor weeds the following aumer. Corn, casada, ginger, yams, etc., are plauted in the burned ground and presiduce abundantly without any outtivation whatever. Every one goes in for coffee raising even to neglect of this spring and planted in coffee scions.

Respectfully, W. K. Ronears.
P. S.—I leave for the United States in about a month.

W. K. R.

W. K. T. JORNSON, D. D., edit of the Christian Recorder, we regre

Anobler set of women never lived than those of Clarksdale, for, in three, weeks, they have collected \$30.00 by suppers under the leadership of Mmes. Janie Meebor, Clara Moore, Trenner Banks, Josephine Hawlet, Jounie Caldwell, Ella Parkman, Miss Clarissa Moore, Mrs. S. A. Franklin, Mrs. Sallie McGee, Mrs. H. B. Norman, Misses Minnie Banks, Ora Davis and Mrs. — Davis.

We anticipate a grand time at the corner stone laying, which takes place on St. John's Day, the 24th inst.

Yours in the cause of the Master.

Written and recited by Annie Wicks late of Calveston, Tex., for the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary society, which convoned in Bethel A. M. E. church, Little Rock, Ark., April 18-21, 1896:

Calling the sol liers into war,
They did respond without delay,
Those marshalled millions. O

Why did they leave their families, O, how they fought at Lexington at Baltim At Bunker Hill, at Val'ey Forge, at Get

Half fed, half clothel, on snow-clad hills, They battle I hand to hand to with death, Right up before the cannon's month. Till blown off by the cannon's breath.

What for? That nations then unborn Might claim America with pride, And sing, "My country its of thee— Land where our father's bled and died." If common soldiers be tied thus
For unborn nations yet to be;
O, Christ, the soldiers of thy cross
Will conquer Africa for thee.

The highest power makes bare his arm, While many others condes end to help To sound the war's alarm.

She's borne the strife so well, so long, That God speaks down the rounds of time, "The battle is not to the strong."

Go, bear his banner on the field, It is your mission and you must. The blood-sained banner of the cros Cann it be trampled in the dust.

Wings we have more scientific cooks at the world people will live much onger.

We will have much grown about a month.

Rev. H. T. Johnson, D. D., editor of the Christian Recorder, we regret to learn, has been quite sick since the adjournment of the General Conference.

HIS GROWTH WAS STUNTED

BOY WHOSE LOOKS WERE DECEPTIVE.

One --- Even Physicians Were Puz-zled -- A True Story That Reads Like Fletion.

From the Gaz tie, Darien, Ga. From the Gaz Me, Darien, Ga.

A Gazette reporter- having heard
that Mr. George C. Thompson, who
lives about sixt on miles from Darien,
had been greatly benefited by the
use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, called

use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, ealled npon him last week to learn the particulars of his cure.

Mr. Thompson is young man of about twenty-one. He greeted the reporter cordially, and spoke freely about his case.

"You wouldn't think that I had been ill for eighteen years, would you?" asked he, and the reporter, after noticing his strong, healthy frame, the ruddy hue of his cheeks and generally stalwart appearance, was forced to admit that no one would think so. hink so. Well, I'll tell you," said Mr. Tho

think so.

Well, I'll tell you," said Mr. Thompson, "from the time of my birth until three years ago, I never saw a well day. My parents spent as much as their limited means could afford to restore my health, but with no avail. I never grew very much, and when I was eighteen I looked like a boy of twelve. I had no energy, no strength. It was a hard task for me to move about. I was thin and pale—ghastly, in fact. I suffered greatly from headaches, and was rarely free from them. I had no appetite and never cujoyed my food.

aches, and was rarely free from them. I had no appetite and never enjoyed my food.

"You may well imagine that in the face of all this life was a burden to me. Many a time I thought I'd be better doad and wished that I might be taken. Doctors seemed to do me no good. They said my case was one of 'arrested development,' and prescribed tonies, but their medicine had no effect upon me. I grow weaker and weaker. At last, three years ago, I tegan to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From the first box I took I began to improve. I have taken since then about two dozen boxes of the pills, with the result that you see. My appetite is excellent, I am very much stronger than I was, and never have headache any more. In the past three years I have grown more than I did in the first eighteen years of my life put together, and I sully believe I owe my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I owe them a debt I can never repay."

Mr. Thompson then introduced the reporter to his parents, who are both strong and healthy looking. They fully bore out the young man's statement in every particular. "If you had seen my son three years ago, when he was a pale-faced, listless wreck," said his mother, "you would realize how great a change has been made in his health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elemen necessary to give new life and rich ness to the blood and restore shattere nerves. They are also a specific for froubles peculiar to females, such ressions, irregularities and all of weakness. In men they offeet a radical cure in all cases aris from mental worry, overwork or ex-cesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk at 50 cents a box or,six boxes for \$2,50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

When the Clock Stops.

Did you ever try doctoring a clock that wouldn't go with kerosene? If not, try it the next time your timeplece ceases to tick. The effect is admirable, the method simple. If it is a clock that the oil will not injure—of metal, wood, china or marble—place it in a bowl and pour about a pint of oil into the back. Pace it face downward and let it stand over night. Even if the face be of paper and gets complete, you would not be soon to be a complete in the face be of paper and gets complete you would not be a complete of the complete When the Clock Stops. within a few days and leave it perfectly clean. If, after this treatment, the clock will not go, it is because there is something radically wrong with it. Some essential part must be broken. A little faucy enamel clock given as a Christmas present two years ago, and which had never run over six hours at a time, when subjected to this treatment a few weeks since, has taken to behaving itself like a well-conducted timepiece. A French clock which had timepiece. A French clock which had not gone for years suddenly took to keeping time after its kerosene bath and a common little nickle-plated alarm clock that had apparently served its allotted term; that had lost its glass A French clock which had its allotted term; that had lost its glass and become generally battered, starfed into renewed life and usefulness. The theory is very simple, of course. The kerosene cleans the works and removes any clog of oil and dust that may be interfering with the machinery. If you have any doubts about the efficiency of this treatment try it on an old and inexpense clock first. It cannot possibly do any harm, however,—San Francisco Chronicle.

Some wise French physician has dis Some wise French physician has discovered a new cure for insommin, night mare, and all sort of nervous ills which disturb our rest. It seems that the old idea of sleeping with the head higher than the feet is all wrong, and we mus reverse the order of things and put ou feet on the pillow, as this position as sures "profound and intellectual sleep." It may be new to cyclists, but French physician declares that cyclists unknown to themselves perhaps, develop a gentle vibratory condition of the body. In other words they become human tuning forks. It was Dr. Petti who gave the French Academy of Medliche the "tip" on this, and since their condition to the "tip" on this, and since their who gave the French Academy of Medi-cine the "tip" on this, and since then French and English bicyclists have been suprised, when they have com-plained to their medical advisers that they felt unusually restless and could not account for it, to learn that they had unconsciously acquired the "ribra-tory habit." The medical Journals are taking the matter up, and soon Ameri-can doctors also will doubtless begin to perscribe for the cure of the new all-iment.

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To see thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and matchless hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

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